General Application Requirements (FINAL)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700537

Agency Information

(Carefully read the instructions before completing this form)

1. Agency Information

a. Agency Name: Student Conservation Association
b. Organizational Unit:
c. Address: 1230 Preservation Park Way
e. City: Oakland State: CA Zip: 94612
f. Federal Id Number: 91-0880684 DUNS Number:
g. Agency fiscal year (begining month and day): October-01
h. Agency Type (Please check one)

- ○ City
- ○ County
- ○ U.S. Forest Service
- ○ U.S. Forest Service - Patrol District
- ○ U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- ○ Other Federal Agency
- ○ Federally Recognized Native American Tribe
- ○ Educational Institution
- ◉ Nonprofit Organization - 501(c)(3) status only
- ○ State Agency
- ○ District

2. Project Information

a. Project Name: General Application Requirements
b. Is implementing agency same as Agency (Please select Yes or No) ◉ Yes ○ No
c. Implementing Agency Name:
d. Amount of Funds Requested: Project Cost:

Project Request(s) Summary

#	Project Type	Project Title	Grant Request	Match	Total Project Cost

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3. Contact

a. Authorized Representative

Name	Jay Watson				
Title	Executive Director				
Mailing Address	1230 Preservation Park Way				
City	Oakland	State	CA	Zip	94612
Telephone	(510) 832-1966			Fax	
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b. Project Administrator

Name	Steve Hester				
Title	Program Director				
Mailing Address	57087 Yucca Trail				
City	Yucca Valley	State	CA	Zip	92284
Telephone	(760) 608-9627			Fax	
E-mail Address	steve@thesca.org				

Location Map

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A. Location Map

Attachments: Location Map SCA Project Sites

Equipment Inventory

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A. Equipment Inventory

Has your agency purchased any Equipment with OHV Trust Funds within the last five (5) years? (Please select Yes or No) ○ Yes ◉ No

#	Item Description	Make	Model	Model Year	Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) or Serial Number	Project Agreement Number

Habitat Management Program (HMP)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700537

PART 1 - ITEM 1. DETERMINE THE NEED FOR FULL FULL HABITAT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (HMP)

All Applicants submitting Projects involving Ground Disturbing Activities are subject to HMP requirements. The HMP must cover the combined Project Area of all proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities.

Applicants able to certify that none of the proposed activities listed in the Application in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats shall submit only HMP Part 1. Applicants who cannot certify that the proposed activities listed in the Application in areas open to legal OHV Recreation do not contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats shall submit HMP Parts 1 and 2.

1. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select Yes or No) — (●) Yes ( ) No
2. Can the Applicant certify that none of the proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats? (If you checked 'Yes', you are done with HMP) (Please select Yes or No) — ( ) Yes (●) No

PART 2 - RISK ANALYSIS, MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AND REPORTING

PART 2 - Section I. Summary of HMP Changes

Has the Applicant previously submitted a HMP Part 2 that is currently in use in the proposed Project Area? (Please select Yes or No) — (●) Yes ( ) No

Table 1 - Summary of HMP Changes

Changes from Previous Year	Section Where Change Occurs
Desert Cymopterus population expansion	Maps

PART 2 - Section II - Special Status Species

Table 2 - Table of All Special-Status Species and Any Other Species of Local Concern That Were Considered for Inclusion in the HMP

Species	Listing Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Addressed by HMP? If not explain why?
Phacelia nashiana	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	Joshua tree woodland, Mojave Desert scrub, pinyon-juniper woodland; 600 to 2200 m elevation. Gravelly slopes	Known to occur in several of the Eastern Sierra Canyons	Yes
Erigeron aequifolius	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	high elevation in conifer forests	Habitat exists in Eastern Sierra	No. habitat remoteness limits human threats

Deinandra mojavensis	BLM SS CE	mesic riparian scrub, often at springs and seeps, 640 m to 1600m in elevation	This species occurs in some canyons in the Eastern Sierra	Yes
Cryptantha clokeyi	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	2800-5400 ft elevation. Often on steep, gravelly slopes and adjacent to boulder outcrops. Often near ridgetops	Occurs on steep, boulder laden slopes	No. Occurs on steep, boulder-laden slopes where OHVs are unlikely to travel
Camissonia interifolia	BLM SS CNPS List B1.3	Chaparral community	This species occurs in the Kern River Valley	No. Not located in proposed project areas
Eschholtzia minutaflora ssp Twisselmannii	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	Creosote bush scrub often associated with volcanic tuff	2 populations: ine in Red Rock Canyon and one in the Klinker Mtn. quad	Yes
Eriogonum contiguum	CNPS 2.3	Creosote bush scrub	known populations east of proposed project areas	No. No known threats to known populations from OHV activity
Cymopterus deserticola	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	Creosote shrub, sandy soil	Known to occur east of Cuddleback Lake	Yes
Eriophyllum mohavense	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	Chenopod scrub, associated with saltbush spp.	Only one population is recorded in our area. It is east of Cuddleback lake.	Yes
Astragulus ertterae	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	High elevations, pinyon-juniper habitat	Habitat exists in Eastern Sierra	No. Habitat ruggedness limits human threats
Raillardiopsis muirii	BLM SS S2.3, G2, CNPS: List 1B, R-E-D Code 2-1-3	Granite outcropping around 8,000 ft elevation	One population exists on north face of Owens Peak at 8,000 ft.	No. Habitat remoteness limits human threats
Lomatium shevockii	BLM SS S1.3, G1, CNPS List 1B,R-E-D cose 3-1-3	restricted endemic from the Owens Peaqk area of the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains	4 populations on the eastern slope of Owens Peak at approximately 8000 ft.	No. Rugged terrain should minimize the chances of trampling.
Gopherus agassizii	FT CT	washes, rocky hillsides, flat desert having sandy or gravelly soil with diverse grasses and forbs essential as food sources, to at least 1,100 m elevation	Occurs throughout the area	Yes. Conservation of habitat and populations are a high priority. BLM collect data on sightings of tortoises in order to assess off-roaf vehicle effects and effectiveness of protective measures such as vehicle route designation.
Aquila	CFPS CSSC3	remote cliff ledges in	Individuals have been	sightings of this

chrysaetos		mountains for nesting; forages widely across valleys	sighted.	species and inventories for nests in the cliffs of the canyons. Several nest sites are known
Falco mexicanus	CSSC3	sheltered cliff ledges, bluffs, ir rock outcrops for nesting; perrenial desert grasslands and desert shrublands	This species is widespread but uncommon at all seasons. It may nest in some of the rugged areas	Yes. BLM collects data on sightings of this species and inventories for nests in the canyon cliffs
Athene cunicularia	BLMSS CSSC2	open, dry desert grass and shrubland and in grass, forb and open shrub stages of pinyon-juniper woodland for foraging; nesting and roosting in ground squirrel or other rodent burrows	Some known nesting sites in the Eastern Sierra and Spanglers	Yes. BLM monitors old nest sites and inventories for new nests in the spring
Empidonax traillii ssp. extimus	FE CSSC1	broad river valleys with lush growth of shrubby willows; dense willow thickets with minimal cattle browsing are required for nesting and roosting	Occurs as a migrant; most riparian areas in the eastern Sierra are too narrow to be suitable nesting habitat	Yes. Surveys and habitat suitability were studied in 2002 and 2003. Suitable habitats were identified. BLM periodically surveys riparian areas for all migratory and breeding bird. These habitats will receive increased protection and restoration efforts.
Vireo belli ssp. pusillus	FE CE	nests in willow-dominated riparian zones, including mulefat Baccharis salicifolius	This species may migrate through Eastern Sierra and use riparian habitat in the canyons	Yes. Surveys and habitat suitability were studied in 2002 and 2003. Suitable habitats were identified. BLM periodically surveys riparian areas for all migratory and breeding birds.
Taxidea taxus	CSSC	Wide range of habitats	Known in most locations	Yes. BLM will

		including Mojave Desert scrub and pinyon-juniper woodland		not survey for this species because it would require bait trapping. Staff will note sightings
Spermophilus mohavensis	CT	diverse shrubs, forbs and grasses with canopies dominated by creosote or Joshua tree. Important food sources are winterfat and spiny hopsage, saltbush, and Koshia. 700 to 1700m.	Species occurrence records exist for much of Western Mojave planning area including Eastern Sierra canyons	Yes. BLM will protect habitat by encouraging traffic to stay on designated routes
Corynorhinus townsendii ssp. pallescens	BLMSS CSSC addition	roosts in mines; hibernates in cool caves or mines; maternity colonies in warmer portions of caves or mines; forages in deserts but ranges into high elevation forests	Suitable habitat occurs	Yes. BLM will close routes that lead to potential roost or hibernation sites and will not allow driving up washes. Wash habitat produces insects on which bats forage.
Allium shevockii	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	pinyon-juniper woodland, upper montane coniferous forest, on rocky soils 850 m to 2500m elevation	This species occurs inside the Jawbone-Butterbredt ACEC boundary	No. No known threat to populations from OHV activity
Mentzella tridentata	BLM SS CNPSist 1B	Mojave Desert scrub; 700 to 1160m elevation	Known to occur in Red Rock Canyon State Park and may occurr on adjacent BLM lands	No. No known threat to known populations from OHV activity
Mimulus shevockii	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	Joshua Tree woodland, pinyon-juniper woodland on sandy, granitic soils; 825 m to 1340m elevation	This species occurs on BLM lands inside the Jawbone-Butterbredt ACEC	Yes
Calochortusstriatis	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	chaparral, chenopod scrub, Mojave Desert scrub, meadows and seeps on alkaline mesic sites. elevation 70 to 1595 m.	This species occurs in Redrock Canyon State Park and also just outside the SW boundary of Jawbone-Butterbredt ACEC.	Yes
Charina bottae ssp. umbractica	CT	higher elevations, rock outcrops, riparian areas; possibly present in ACEC	Habitat exists in Jawbone-Butterbredt ACEC, but no records of the species exist in the ACEC	No. Lower priority species at this time because no records of its

				occurrence in the managemehnt areas exists, and other species are higher priority
Clemmys marmorata ssp.	BLMSS	Potentially present on the west slopes of the ACEC, particularly at Kelso Creek	WPT occurs at the Kern River Preserve and could occur on the west slope of the Jawbone ACEC	No. No records of its occurrence in the management areas exists. Habitat at Kelso Creek is marginal due to discontinuous flow. Aquatic linkage with Kern River Preserve and South Fork Kern River does not exist.
Anniella pulchra ssp.	CSSC	sparsely vegetated woodland, sandy loam soils of stabilized dunes, and undisturbed desert scrub at the western edge of the Mojave Desert	This species occurrs in the Jawbone-Butterbredt ACEC.	No. This species is considered low priority at this time because other species and their habitats warrant immediate attention. Little is known about this species at this time.
Circus cyaneus	CSSC2	upland, flooded, agricultural, and habitats with low vegetation (saltbush or creosote scrub).	This species occurs as a fairly common migrant and uncommon winter resident.	No. Numbers of wintering northern harriers are too small for meaningful monitoring and management
Accipiter striatus	CSSC3	during migration and in the winter occurs in montane forest, Joshua tree woodland, and riparian areas	This species occurs as an uncommon migrant and winter resident	No. Numbers of wintering sharp-shinned hawks are too small and mobile for meaningful monitoring
Accipter cooperi	CSSC3	breeding in open montane forests and riparian woodlands	This species occurs in Walker Pass in the summer. Small numbers of winter migrants may supplement year-round birds.	Yes
Buteo regalis	BLMSS CSSC#	winter habitat in native	This species occurs as a	No. Numbers of

		grasslands and shrib-steppes; also pastures and fallow cropland awith abundant rodents	winter visitor or migrant and most numerously in weedy grasslands and agricultural regions	wintering ferruginous hawks are too small for meaningful monitoring
Charadrius alexandrinus	BLMSS	freshwater seeps at desert dry lakes, saline lakes	Known to have nested at Koehn Dry lake when agricultural runoff accumulated in lake	Yes. BLM surveys for this species at Koehn Dry lake in years with rainy spring weather.
Coccyzus americanus ssp.	CE	breeding in extensive cotton/willow riparian habitat with large trees, closed canopy, and large tree crown and foliage volume	This species is a migrant in the Jawbone ACEC along Kelso Creek. This species breeds nearby at the Kern River Preserve.	Yes. Surveys were conducted in 2002 and 2003 and this species was documented at Kelso Creek and in Sand Canyon. Periodic monitoring of potential suitable habitats will occur. BLM periodically surveys riparian areas for all migratory and breeding birds. Thes ehabitats will receive increased protection and restoration efforts.
Asio otus	CSSC2	both breeding and winter habits in clued conifer woodlands; also Joshua tree woodlands in the winter	Nesting by this species has occurred in conifer woodlands in the Jawbone-Butterbredt ACEC.	No. Species status and remoteness does not justify survey and monitoring at this time. Appreciable potential nesting and roosting habitat occurs in wilderness.
Asio flammeus	CSSC2	open desert terrain, agricultural fields.	Uncommon to rare winter resident.	No. Numbers are too small for us to warrant management attention. BLM has one record of

				this species at Koehn Dry Lake and one record just south of El Paso Mountains in 2004.
Chaetura vauxi	CSSC addition	occurs as a migrant in the Jawbone ACEC but breeds in the nearby Sierra Nevada	Swifts are present as overflight migrants.	No. There are no known breeding sites on public lands within the management areas.
Pyrocephalus rubinus	CSSC1	nests in parklands, at golf courses, or in native riparian woodlands with large cottonwoods and willows	This species breeds sporadically nearby in the city of Ridgecrest and at the Kern River Preserve.	No. However, BLM periodically surveys riparian areas for all migratory and breeding birds. These habitats will receive increased protection and restoration efforts.
Myiarchus tyrannulus	CSSC3	riparian woodland or forest dominated by cottonwoods and willows. In residential areas, the species may nest in planted trees or even telephone poles	This species nests close by the Kern River Preserve.	Yes. BLM periodically surveys riparian areas for all migratory and breeding birds. These habitats will receive increased protection and restoration efforts.
Lanius ludovicianus	CSSC addition	foraging may occur in all habitats, especially those with open terrain and well-spaced lookout posts. Breeding requires patches of dense vegetation to hide nests.	This species breeds in all project areas. Winter migrants augment the resident population in our area.	No. BLM will monitor upland habitat on which this species depends. Since this species is commonly seen in the lands managed by Ridgecrest BLM. BLM is no longer formally monitoring this species.
Vireo vicinior	CSSC2	arid slopes dominated by shrubs, but interspersed typically	Historically this species bred in pinyon-juniper woodland habitat at Walker	No. Habitat is predominately in designated

		with pinyon, juniper, Joshua-trees	Pass.	wilderness managed by BLM and USFS.
Toxostoma bendirei	BLMSS CSSC3	Upland habitat: Joshua tree woodland in the Kelso Creek wateshed	Known to breed in very small numbers in Jawbone-Butterbredt ACEC	Yes.
Toxostoma lecontei	BLMSS CSSC3	Upland habitat: desert washes and flats with scattered shrubs, cacti, and few small trees including Joshua trees, plus large areas of open, sandy, or alkaline terrain.	Known to breed in all project locations	Yes.
Dendroica petechia	CSSC2	nests in riparian forest and woodland with cottonwood and willows	Occasionally abundant migrant through Butterbredt Canyon in the spring: no known nesting in the Jawbone ACEC, riparian restoration could create habitat in the ACEC	Yes.
Iceteria virens	CSSC2	nests in riparian forest and woodland with cottonwood and willows. During migration, the species may appear in all vegetation types.	This species nests nearby in the Kern River Preserve (between 50 and 100 pairs annually).	Yes.
Piranga rubra	CSSC2	riparian woodland, usually dominated by large cottonwoods and willows.	As many as 30 to 38 pairs nests at the nearby Kern River Preserve. This species is not known to breed in the ACEC.	Yes.
Agelaius tricolor	CSSC addition	nests colonially in tule marshes along the South Fork if the Kern River	Marsh habitats for nesting do not occur on BLM lands; wintering birds visit agricultural fields and home sites in NE Kern County.	No. There is no known suitable nesting habitat for this species on public lands.
Myotis yumanesis	BLMSS	roosts in buildings or bridges, occasionally caves and mines	No known records come from the BLM part of the Jawbone ACEC. Records come from the Kern River Canyon.	Yes, BLM surveyed abandoned mines in the El Paso and Ridgecrest Subregions for bats in 2006 as part of the vehicle route designation process.
Myotis thysanodes	BLMSS	roosts in rock crevices, caves, mines,	No known records come from the BLM part of the	No. However BLM surveyed

		buildings, and other protected sites; forages in desert and pinyon/juniper woodlands	Jawbone ACEC. Records come from the Kern River Canyon	abandoned mines in El Paso and Ridgecrest Subregions for bats in 2006 as part of the vehicle route designation process.
Myotis volans	BLMSS	roosts in tree, rock crevices, buildings and abandoned mines in pinyon-juniper woodlands; forages in woodlands and riparian areas	No known records from the BLM area. Records come from the nearby Paiute Mountains	No. However BLM surveyed abandoned mines in El Paso and Ridgecrest Subregions for bats in 2006 as part of the vehicle route designation process.
Myotis ciliolabrum	BLMSS	roosts in rock crevices, under boulders, buildings, and mines	No known records come from the BLM lands. Records come from the Kern River Canyon	No. However BLM surveyed abandoned mines in El Paso and Ridgecrest Subregions for bats in 2006 as part of the vehicle route designation process.
Euderma maculatum	BLMSS CSSC addition	roosts in cliff crevices, but habitat preferences not well described; migrates to higher elevations in summer	No known records come from the BLM lands. Records come from nearby Red Rock Canyon State Park.	Yes, BLM surveyed abandoned mines in El Paso and Ridgecrest Subregions for bats in 2006 as part of the vehicle route designation process.
Antrozous pallidus	BLMSS CSSC addition	roosts in caves and mines; colonial intra- and inter-specifically	Known from Red Rock Canyon State Park and the Rand Montains	Yes, BLM surveyed abandoned mines in El Paso and Ridgecrest Subregions for bats in 2006 as part of the vehicle route designation process.

Eumops perotis	BLMSS CSSC2	roosts at low elevations, rock cervices, often in exfoliating slabs of granite or sandstone; feeds high above the ground	No known records come from the BLM lands. Records come from the Kern River Canyon	Yes, BLM surveyed abandoned mines in El Paso and Ridgecrest Subregions for bats in 2006 as part of the vehicle route designation process.
Perognathus alticolus ssp.	BLMSS CSSC3	habitat is poorly described - principally desert annual grasslands and shrub lands	Known from Sand Canyon, about 8 mi E by road. This species may occur in the area.	No. Insufficient information and higher priority species does not warrant work on this species at this time
Perognathus parvus	BLMSS	Found in Joshua tree and pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert shrubland, montane chaparral and sagebrush, and bunchgrass lands between 3,380 and 5,300 feet elevation; known from 6 locales in a limited range betwen Kelso Valley to Sand Canyon on the interface between the Sierra Nevada and Mojave Desert; habitat and meterological requirements for breeding are not known (Laabs, West Mojave Species Accounts, 1997).	The species is known from Kelso Valley, Horse canyon, Sage Canyon, Freeman Canyon, Indian Wells Canyon, and San Canyon.	No. Insufficient information and higher priority species does not warrant work on this species at this time.
Bassariscus astutus	CFPS	woodlands, generally above 300 m elevation.	Likely to occur in pinyon-juniper and Joshua tree woodlands on BLM lands.	N,o. BLM does not survey or monitor this species because it is largely nocturnal and would require bait trapping.

PART 2 - Section III - Map(s) of Project Area

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 3

Table 3 - Data (Including Baseline Data) and Management Program for Species and/or Sensitive Habitats

Species/Habitat	Known Information	Methodology	Concerns / Risks / Uncertainties	Management Objective(s)	Management Action(s)	Success Criteria
Phacelia nashiana	Canyons with populations include Indian Wells, Sand, Short, 9 Mile, and Grapevine Canyons. Often grows on steep, gravelly slopes	BLM staff visits the known localities in April to determine health of the habitat. BLM also documents new populations.	OHV Recreation may harm this species in certain locations.	BLM wants to avoid reducing the populations of this species	Annual monitoring to see whether OHV riding actually threatens the habitats and populations of this species.	Habitat has zero damage from OHV vehicles.
Cymopterus deserticola	Large population east of Cuddeback Lake	BLM staff visit known localities in April to determine health of the known population and habitat. BLM also documents new populations.	OHV recreation may harm this species in certain locations.	BLM wants to avoid reducing the populations of this species	Annual monitoring to see whether OHV riding actually threaten the habitats and populations of this species.	Habitat has zero damage from OHV vehicles.
Eriophyllum mohavense	Only one population is recorded in our area. It is east of Cudderback Lake. No other records.	BLM staff will inventory this species to determine where it occurs.	OHV recreation may harm this species in certain locations.	BLM want to avoid reducing the populationo f this species.	Annual monitoring to see whether OHV riding actually threaten the habitats and populations of this species.	Habitat has zero damage from OHV vehicles.
Eschscholtzia minutiflora ssp Twisselmannii	Only one populations has been recorded in the Red Mountain Subregion, in Klinker Mt USGS quad	BLM staff will inventory this species to determine where it occurs.	OHV recreation may harm this species in certain locations.	BLM wants to avoid reducing the populations of this species.	Annual monitoring to see whether OHV riding actually threaten the habitats and populations	Habitat has zero damage from OHV vehicles.

					of this species.	
Deinandra mohavensis	Populations found in Eastern Sierra Canyons	BLM staff visits the known localities in April to determine health of the habitat. BLM also documents new populations.	OHV recreation may harm this species in certain locations.	BLM wants to avoid reducing the populations of this species.	Annual monitoring to see whether OHV riding actually threaten the habitats and populations of this species.	Habitat has zero damage from OHV vehicles.
Seep/wetland habitat in Red Rock Canyon S.P.: Calochortus striatus	The one site and population of concern is located in Red Rock Canyon State Park. Limited potential for occurrence on BLM managed lands.	BLM staff or contractors visit the known biannually to determine health of the habitat and limited populations.	CNPS considers this species as in fair danger of exirpation with threats from grazing, urbanization, and road construction.	BLM conserves as thriving all populations of the alkali mariposa lily outside of formally designated Alkali Mariposa Liliy Conservation Areas.	BLM acquires, where necessary, land with alkali mariposa lily habitat.	Alkali mariposa lily habitat has zero damage from
Gopherus agassizii	Desert tortoise, the state reptile of California, has undergone a rapid population decline, due to depressed immune sytem and accompanying diseases, human activities such as livestock grazing, highway vehicle use, collection, shooting, fires, habitat fragmentation, and toxic heavy metals ingestion.	Long-term demographic study on plots at 4-year intervals allows study of tortoise popultaion condition and trend, habitat quality, and human caused impacts. Study of tortoise mortality and habitat quality throughout the Fremont Kramer in relationship to OHV use.	BLM wildlife biologists have concern that desert tortoise populations will disappear from public lands. The current role of motorized recreation on the fates of tortoises is not clear, except in the case of highway mortality. BLM is investing in public outreach to have everyone contribute to tortoise conservation.	1. Protect remaining desert tortoises in all areas where tortoises still occur.	1. Improve or restore the extent of suitable desert tortoise habitat.	1. Reduce wild dog and common raven populations in desert tortoise habitats.
Raptors: Eagels, hawks, falcons, and owls	Record occurrence: Location, Habitat	CDCA Plan, CNDDB, BLM Aerial Raptor	Route designation requires consideration of	1. Maintain a sustainable	1. Maintain data ase on sighting of	1. Main a stable or increasing

	type, date, proximity to route, nest site, etc.	Survey of 2005	raptor site locations and potential disturbance.	population of breeding pairs.	raptors and nests	population of raptors.
Kelso Valley Upland Habitat (Thrashers)	Loss of habitat and fragmentation due to OHV route proliferation	Assess habitat condition and trend	Loss of upland habitat.	Maintain and improve upland habitat.	Locate area where illegal trepass and habitat degradation is occurring	No loss of upland habita
Wetland riparian habitat (riparian birds and bats)	Site locations limited information about OHV effects and riparian habitat condition.	Assessment of OHV impacts to riparian areas and development of data base	OHV damage to habitat	Maintain and improve riparian habitat	Locate riparian areas where illegal trespass and habitat degradation is occurring	No loss of riparian habitat
Abandoned mine and cave habitats (bats and owls)	Limited inventory. Some bat locations known from previous CDC work.	Surveys of abandoned mines and caves to detect bat popualtions according to a protocol established by the California Department of Conservation (CDC) Abandoned Mine Unit and BLM.	Human intrusion into abandoned mines and caves where species of bats to abandon suitable habitat in abandoned mines and natural caves.	Minimize loss of abandoned mone and cave habitat.	Close or fence abandoned mine habitats to make OHV areas safe for users and maintain habitat to the extent possible	1. Maintain healthy populations of bats, owls and other wildlife that uses mine habitats.
Spermophilus mohavensis	Considerable information on this species occurrence is found in the CDCA Plan, CNDDB, and a few papers written by BLM and CDFG biologists, and private researchers.	BLM and the California Department of Fish and Game will prepare a conservation plan and long-term monitoring strategy based on the West Mojave Plan in 2005-2006. Long-term monitoring is planned for 2006 on public lands within the proposed	This species is difficult to monitor. Habitat indicators may be one method to determine population size and impacts to species from vehicular travel. Habitat loss is occurring rapidly in the Victorville to Adelanto corridor along CA Highway 395. Wildlife biologists	Maintain and improve Mohave ground squirrel habitat	Locate areas in the Mohave Ground Squirrel Conservation Area where illegal trespass and habitat degradation is occurring	No loss of Mohave Ground Squirrel habitat

		Conservation Area	do not know whether land acquisition by BLM will mitigate for lost habitat in the south part of the species' range.			
Taxidea taxus	Litttle to none	BLM staff will note sightings and record in a database.	Disturbance by OHV activities on designated routes.	Maintain quality habitats and promote healthy populations of badgers	Record sightings in a database and identify areas where OHV use is damaging habitat	Maintenance of quality habitat.
Mimulus shevockii	Joshua tree woodland, pinyon-juniper woodland on sandy, granatic soils; 825 to 1340m elevation. This species occurs on BLM lands inside the Jawbone-Butterbredt ACEC	BLM will inspect and photgraph the known habitats of the populations annually to detect change over time. This will indicate whether vehicles have impacted the habitat.	OHV recreation may harm this species in certain locations.	BLM wants to avoid reducing the populations of this species	Annual monitoring to see whether OHV riding actually threatens the habitats and populations of this species.	Habitat has little to no damage from OHV vehiles.

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 4

Table 4: Summary of HMP Monitoring Program

Species/Habitat	Change Detection Methodology	Effectiveness Monitoring Methodology, Including Triggers	Identify Any Applicable Validation Monitoring (Focused Studies)
Red Mountain Subregion Sensitive Plant Species	BLM will inspect and photograph the known habitats of the populations annually to detect change over time. This will indicate whether vehicles have impacted the habitat.	If OHV activity is apparent, protective action will be taken.	BLM will monitors these species annually to determine if impacts are occurring
Eastern Sierra Sensitive Plant Species	BLM inspects and photographs the known habitats of the populations annually to detect change over time. This will indicate whether vehicles have impacted the habitat.	If OHV activity is apparent, protective action will be taken.	BLM will monitors these species annually to determine if impacts are occurring
Red Rock	BLM and Red Rock Canyon	If vehicles have damaged	Not applicable at this time.

Canyon State Park Sensitive Species(Red Rock Poppy, Red Rock Tarplant, Three tooth Blazing Star)	State Park personnel inspect known habitat for the species to determine whether vehicles have stayed away from the habitat.	sites or if damage comes from BLM lands, the state parks asks BLM to fence the sites, direct OHV routes away from washes into the park. BLM monitors the effectiveness of the measures.	
Mimulus shevockii	BLM personnel inspect known habitat for the species to determine whether vehicles have stayed away from the habitat.	If vehicles have damaged habitat BLM will protect sites by fencing and law enforcement to redirect OHV use away from habitat. BLM monitors the effectiveness of the measures.	Not applicable at this time.
Seep/wetland habitat in Red Rock Canyon S.P.: Calochortus striatus	BLM and Red Rock Canyon State Park personnel inspect known habitat for the species to determine whether vehicles have stayed away from the habitat.	f vehicles have damaged sites or if damage comes from BLM lands, the state parks asks BLM to fence the sites, direct OHV routes away from washes into the park. BLM monitors the effectiveness of the measures.	Not applicable at this time.
Gopherus agassizii	BLM personnel monitor habitat to determine whether vehicles have stayed on designated routes.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat or finds evidence of tortoises killedby OHVs, BLM will restore routes and direct traffic to other routes.	Continue monitoring tortoise habitat to determine if habitat is improving
Raptors: Eagles, hawks, falcons, and owls	BLM personnel will monitor the quality of the habitat used by raptors for foraging and nesting. BLM will assess whether vehicles have stayed on designated routes and whether areas need to be temporarily closed due to proximity to raptor nests, especially golden eagles.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat used by raptors, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. In addition, law enforcement efforts in the area will be intensified.	Continue monitoring raptor habitat and their nests to determine whether habitat quality is being maintained or improving. Continue monitoring OHV trespass to identify problem locations
Upland Habitat (Thrashers and Vireo species)	BLM personnel will monitor the quality of the upland habitat. BLM will assess whether vehicles have stayed on designated routes and whether habitat is being degraded.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. In addition, law enforcement efforts in the area will be intensified	Continue monitoring habitat to determine whether habitat quality is being maintained or improving. Continue monitoring OHV trespass to identify problem locations.
Wetland riparian habitat (riparian birds and bats)	BLM personnel will monitor the quality of the habitat used by riparian species. BLM will assess whether vehicles have degraded the riparian habitat.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. Fencing may be necessary. In addition, law enforcement	Continue monitoring habitat to determine whether habitat quality is being maintained or improving. Continue monitoring OHV trespass to identify problem locations.

		efforts in the area will be intensified.	
Abandoned mine and cave habitats (bats and owls)	Monitor bat gates to be sure that people have not vandalized them.	Monitor how many OHV users are injured in abandoned mine incidents.	Continue monitoring bat habitat to assess whether human disturbance is diminishing.
Spermophilus mohavensis	BLM will attempt to seperate the impacts from weather and human activities.	This species is difficult to monitor. Habitat indicators mat be the best method to determine population health and impacts from OHVs. If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated.	Vegatation monitoring will indicate the trends in habitat quality and consequent population health.
Taxidea taxus	BLM personnel will monitor the quality of habitat used by badgers. BLM will assess whether vehicles have degraded the badgers habitat through route proliferation	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. In addition, law enforcement efforts in the area will be intensified.	Not applicable at this time.

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 5

Table 5. Management Review and Response; Adaptive Management

Monitoring Methodology	How Monitoring Information Will Inform Management	How Data Will Be Analyzed	Management Response to Identified Triggers	Who Will Plan Management Response
BLM will inspect and photograph the known habitats of the sensitive plant populations annually to detect change over time. This will indicate whether vehicles have impacted the habitat.	Monitoring will inform BLM if OHV use is impacting known populations and habitats due to route proliferation or non-compliance with designated route system.	Data relating to occurrences of the plant and occurrences of OHV tracks will be mapped to assess overlap and potential OHV impacts.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat used by raptors, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. In addition, law enforcement efforts in the area will be intensified. If vehicles have damaged habitat, BLM would protect the sites, redirecting OHVs away from habitat and monitoring effectiveness.	Mangagement with recommendations from staff.
BLM personnel monitor Gopher Tortoise habitat to determine whether vehicles have stayed on designated	BLM biologists will present results and recommendations to mangers through written reports and meetings.	Biologists will correlate tortoise sighting data with data indicating illegal OHC traffic.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat or finds evidence of tortoises killed by OHVs, BLM will designate routes away from tortoise	Management with recommendations from staff.

routes.			populations.	
BLM will monitor the quality of the habitat for foraging and nesting raptors. BLM will assess whether vehicles left designated routes and if areas needed to be temporarily closed due to proximity to nests.	BLM biologists will present results and recommendations to managers through written reports.	Biologists will identify where illegal routes are too close to nesting sites.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat used by raptors, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. In addition, law enforcement efforts in the area will be intensified.	Management with recommendations from staff
BLM personnel will monitor the quality of the upland and riparian habitat. BLM will assess whether vehicles have stayed on designated routes and whether habitat is being degraded.	BLM biologists will present results and recommendations to managers through written reports.	Biologists will map OHV trespass locations and will identify where illegal routes need to be rehabilitated.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. Fencing may be necessary. In addition, law enforcement efforts in the area will be intensified.	Management with recommendations from staff.
Monitor bat gates to be sure that people have not vandalized them.	BLM biologists will present results and recommendations to managers through written reports.	BLM will try to compare numbers of human injuries related to abandoned mines with numbers before mines were backfilled (or closed to human access).	Management will decide how abandoned mine habitat will be closed to human access to create a safer OHV environment.	Management with recommendations from staff.
Monitor Mohave Ground Squirrel habitat and try to attempt to seperate the impacts from weather and human activities.	BLM biologists will present and recommendations to managers through written reports.	Locations with habitat that has been impacted by OHVs will be mapped.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. In addition, law enforcements efforts in the area will be intensified.	Management with recommendations from staff.
BLM personnel will monitor the quality of the habitat used by badgers. BLM will assess whether vehicles have degraded	BLM biologists will present results and recommendations to managers through written reports and meetings.	Biologists will map badger locations and will identify where illegal routes are deteriorating the habitat.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. In addition, law enforcement efforts in the area will be	Management with recommendations from staff

the badgers habitat through route proliferation.			intensified.	

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 6

Table 6: Previous Year's Monitoring Results

Monitoring Accomplishments	Results	Were Objectives and Success Criteria Achieved?
Monitored habitat of Charlotte's Phacelia for impacts from OHV travel.	Six known sites plus three new sites were found; no OHV intrusions onto habitat.	Successful, helping to identify range of plant and lack of OHV impacts, partially achieving objectives.
Monitored habit of Desert Cymopterus for direct impacts from OHV travel on BLM lands and indirect impacts in the Red Mountain Subregion	Found new populations in addition to large on east of Cuddleback Lake in 2010.	Successful, found larger populations than last year
Raptor monitoring in areas with OHV travel	Found Eagles and Prairie Falcons around Robbers Roost	Successful, but more monitoring is needed
Rare Bats and Mine Habitats	At least 191 mines monitored for the Rand Mining Company pull out to determine bat presence and make informed decisions on hard closures.	Successful, closed dangerous mines while taking into account bats and their habitat.
Monitored habitat of Mojave tarweed for impacts from OHV travel	All known sites found; no OHV intrusions onto habitat	Successful, helping to identify range of plant and lack of OHV impacts.
Monitored habitat of Red Rock tarweed for direct impacts from OHV travel and indirect impacts from OHV activity on BLM lands.	No OHV intrusions onto habitat or impacts from BLM lands.	Successful, helping to identify range of plant and lack of OHV impacts.
Monitored habitat of Kelso Creek monkeyflower for impacts from OHV travel	No OHV intrusions onto habitat noted	Successful, helping to identify range of plant and lack of OHV impacts.
Monitored habitat of alkali mariposa lily for direct impacts from OHV activity on BLM lands.	No OHV intrusions onto habitat.	Successful, helping to identify range of plant and lack of OHV impacts.
Monitored riparian areas for impacts	Repaired any damaged fences, only one with OHV impacts	Ongoing monitoring to help to identify which riparian areas need fencing
Land-bases survey for breeding raptor birds.	Monitored golden eagle nest, prairie falcons, burrowing owls, great horned owls, barn owls,and others.	Successful, able to get information on successful nesting

Monitored Desert Tortoise: Sightings and Habitat	Many tortoises sighted in Rand Mountains and a few in Red Mountain, Jawbone-Butterbredt ACEC, and the El Pasos.	Ongoing monitoring
Restoration/compliance monitoring	Overall, restoration holding better closer to wilderness and not as well closer to open riding areas.	Successful, able to monitor majority of restoration sites.

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 7

Table 7: Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results

Management Actions	Species/ Habitat	Date Completed or Planned - mm/dd/yyyy	Changes Needed to HMP
Population Monitoring	Eriophyllum mohavense	05/01/2010	No. Continue to monitor this population.
Population Monitoring	Eschscholtzia minutifloria ssp Twisselmannii	05/01/2010	No. Continue to monitor this population.
Trespass monitoring will indicate the trends in habitat quality.	Sensitive species habitat	05/01/2010	No. Continue to enforce staying on designated routes.
Habitat Restoration	Desert Tortoise, Mojave Ground Squirrel, all other sensitive species	08/01/2010	No. Continue to restore illegal routes.
Enforcement of vehicular travel on open routes,	All habitat, All species	05/01/2010	No. Continue to enforce staying on designated routes.
Maintenance of open routes in OHV areas.	All habitat, All species	05/01/2010	No. Continue maintaining routes.
Remediation of hazardous mine shafts and pits	Bat and Owl species	10/01/2010	No. Continue re-mediating mine shafts, etc.
Signing of open routes in OHV areas	All Habitat	05/01/2010	No. Continue directional sighing of routes.
Biological Diversity Monitoring at desert sites with and without OHV Travel	Sensitive Bird species	05/01/2010	No. Continue this monitoring in riparian areas where bird populations are greater and where nesting densities are greater.
Dry Lake bed breeding bird survey	Snowy Plover	08/01/2010	Yes, this study should continue and should expand to Cuddleback Lake if weather regimes continue to bring above average precipitation.
Sensitive plant species monitoring	All management are species	05/01/2010	No. Continue monitoring the populations to detect change in numbers, quality of habitat, etc.
Land-based survey of	Eagles, falcons, owls,	05/01/2010	No. Continue monitoring the populations to

breeding raptors	hawks, etc.		detect change in numbers of breeding pais, quality of habitat, etc.

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 8

Table 8 Management Actions Taken in Response to HMP-related Public Concerns

Concern Raised by Public	Actions Taken to Address the Concern
Riparian habitat in Jawbone/Butterbredt not protected from OHVs	Funds acquired to protect Butterbredt with donated labor from Sageland Sanctuary Society

Soil Conservation

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:	Version # _____	APP # 700537

A. Soil Conservation

a. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select Yes or No) (•) Yes ( ) No

B. Soil Conservation Plan

Attachments: Soil Conservation Plan (BLM)

Public Review Process

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700537

A. Public Notification Efforts

Check all that apply: (Please select applicable values)

- ☐ Notice to interested Parties/Groups (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format)
- ☑ Published on Applicant's Website (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format) [02/25/2010]
- ☐ Published in Newspaper
- ☐ News Release Issued
- ☐ Public Meeting(s) Hearing(s) Held

B. Public Comments

No public comments were received.

C. Application Development as a result of Public Comments

a. Were changes mades to the Application as a result of public comments? (Please select Yes or No) ○ Yes ◉ No

b. Describe how public comments affected the Application

Certifications

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700537

1. Applicant Certifications

A. General Conditions

A. The Applicant hereby certifies, under the penalty of perjury, compliance with the following terms and conditions: ☑

1. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees to monitor the condition of soils and wildlife in the Project Area each year in order to determine whether the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to Public Resource Code (PRC), Section 5090.35 and the HMP prepared pursuant to Section 5090.53(a) are being met.
2. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion, to repair and prevent accelerated erosion, until the same soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is met.
3. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion until the same HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is met.
4. The Applicant agrees to enforce the registration of off-highway motor vehicles and the other provisions of Division 16.5 (commencing with Section 38000) of the Vehicle Code and to enforce the other applicable laws regarding the operation of off-highway motor vehicles.
5. The Applicant agrees to cooperate with appropriate law enforcement entities to provide proper law enforcement at and around the Facility.
6. The Applicant's Project is in accordance with local or federal plans and the strategic plan for OHV Recreation prepared by the OHMVR Division.

B. Programmatic Conditions

B. **The Applicant must describe the following programmatic conditions:**

1. Identify the potential for the facility to reduce illegal and unauthorized OHV Recreation activities in the surrounding areas:

   The proposed fencing and barriers will prevent continued ilegal trespass into the Owens Peak and Golden Vally Wilderness Areas. The area outside of the wilderness boundaries are open to at least limited OHV use.

2. Describe how the Applicant is meeting the operations and maintenance needs of any existing OHV Recreation Facility under its jurisdiction:

   No facilities exist under applicant's jurisdiction.

C. Fee Collection

Describe how fees collected pursuant to Section 38230 of the Vehicle Code (in-lieu funds) are utilized and whether the fees complement the Applicant's proposed Project:

D. Compliance with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C)

Projects within the O&M category that affect lands identified as inventoried roadless areas by the U.S. Forest Service, are compliant with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C). (Please select Yes or No) ○ Yes ○ No

2. Governing Body Resolution

Certification - Non Profits / Education

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1. Written Agreement with Land Manager

Attachments: Land Manager Authorization

2. Verification of Nonprofit 501(c)(3) Status

Attachments: IRS 501 (C)(3) Tax Exemption Letter

Evaluation Criteria

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1. OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

a. Does the land manager agency provide legal OHV riding opportunity? (Please select Yes or No) (●) Yes ( ) No

Starting (Month/Year) 10/2008 Ending (Month/Year) 09/2009

b. Off-Highway Vehicle Opportunity Ratio (OHV Ratio) opportunity

i. Months of OHV Opportunity (OHV Months) 12

ii. Total Miles Of Routes Available For OHV Recreation 3040

iii. Total Acres Of Open Riding Available For OHV Recreation 79378

iv. OHV Visitation (visitor days) 841342

v. Ratio of OHV Visitation/OHV Opportunity 10.21

1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary (2)

c. Reference Document that support the responses to a. and b. on previous page

Bureau of Land Management's Recreation Information Management Database

d. Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) = OHV Ratio x OHV Months / 12 10.21

Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) Score

2. Quality of OHV Opportunity

Land Manager's OHV program 10

Check all that apply (Please select applicable values)

- [x] Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available for distribution at no cost (2 points)
- [x] Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available on the Land Manager's website (2 points)
- [ ] Map indicates relative difficulty of each OHV trail (2 points)
- [x] Map indicates appropriate OHV use type (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, etc.) (2 points)
- [x] At least fifty percent of the staging areas include support facilities (restrooms, picnic tables, trash cans, shade structures) (2 points)
- [x] Majority of trail intersections are signed with information such as: trail names, directional signs, relative difficulty, mileage to next feature (2 points)

3. Variety of OHV Opportunity

a. Skill levels (e.g., beginner, intermediate, advanced) indicated by publicly available maps or signage marking trails with relative difficulty 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (●) 3 or more skill levels (5 points)
- ( ) 2 skill levels (3 points)
- ( ) 1 skill level (1 point)
- ( ) Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

b. Type of OHV Opportunity (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, RUV, Sand Rail/Dune Buggy) 6

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (●) Opportunities for 3 or more vehicle types (6 points)
- ( ) Opportunities for 2 vehicle types (3 points)
- ( ) Opportunity for only 1 vehicle type (1 point)
- ( ) Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

4. Agency Contribution

Is the cost of OHV Program for Land Manager's most recent complete fiscal year (not to include Indirect Costs) greater than $0?. If NO, then No points. Go to item #5. (Please select Yes or No) (●) Yes ( ) No

If YES, enter cost of OHV Program for Land Manager's most recent complete fiscal year (not to include Indirect Costs): 1656810

% Funded by OHV Trust Fund (do not include in-lieu funds): 1

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ( ) No OHV Trust Funds were used (6 points)
- ( ) 10% or less of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (4 points)
- ( ) 11% to 25% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (3 points)
- (●) 26% to 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (1 point)
- ( ) More than 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (No points)

Reference Document

Federal Business Management System/EMIS/BExWebAnalyzer/BExWeb/GeneralFMQuary/Ridgecrest FO Labor and Ops All Accounts

5. Project Performance

For Applicant's OHV grant Projects which reached the end of the Project performance period within the last two years, the percentage of all deliverables accomplished 3

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ( ) 100% of Deliverable accomplished (5 points)
- (●) 75% to 99% of Deliverables accomplished (3 points)
- ( ) Less than 75% of Deliverables accomplished (No points)
- ( ) First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)

6. Previous Year Performance

In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit.

FOR DIVISION USE ONLY (Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ( ) In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit (3 points)
- ( ) First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)
- ( ) In the previous year the Applicant has not been responsive (No points)

7. Prevention of OHV trespass

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Fence (Page 1)

a. Is site a completely fenced facility such that OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas is prevented? 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

(●) No (answer items b and c) ( ) Yes (10 points, explain and then skip to item 8)

Explain 'Yes' response:

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Patrol (Page 2)

b. The majority of OHV Opportunity areas are patrolled (Check the one most appropriate) 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (●) At least 5 days per week (5 points)
- ( ) At least once per week (3 points)
- ( ) At least once per month (1 point)
- ( ) Less than once per month (No points)

Explain patrol efforts (e.g., frequency of patrol, patrol personnel, percent of lands covered by patrols)

Almost every day of the year there are BLM employees patrolling the various OHV areas in the Ridgecrest Field Office. Anywhere from 9-13 Law Enforcement Rangers, 2 Park Rangers and numerous other staff patrol these areas on various days and hours. The most patrolled areas are Radamacher Hills Management Area, Jawbone Canyon OHV Area, Dove Springs OHV Area, Spangler OHV Area, Red Mountain Sub-region, Jawbone-Buterbredt ACEC, Rand Mountains ACEC, Kiavah Wilderness Area, Bright Star Wilderness Area, Pacific Crest Trail, El Paso Mountains Management Area, Black Mountain, Grass Valley, and Golden Valley Wilderness Areas. Kern County Sheriff and California City Police Departments also patrol some of the more crowded areas on holiday weekends, etc. At least 50% of most active OHV lands are covered by patroll in any given week.

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Measures (Page 3)

c. Measures to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas 5

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- [x] Barriers and/or signing are used to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas (3 points)
- [x] Education programs, maps and/or brochures provided to the public address OHV trespass, including respect for private property (2 points)

Explain measures utilized to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas

Many measures are implemented to prevent trespass into closed areas. We sign with red carsonites that have closed route stickers on them. We use brown carsonites with various informational stickers on them such as Limited Use Area/Stay on Designated Routes, Designated Route ID numbers, Wilderness Boundary Behind this sign, Restoration Area/Closed to all use, and Private Property. Where signs are not working to prevent trespass, we build more substantial barricades such as wooden posts or fences and we place boulders as a hindrance. Our free maps offered at kiosks and online include information on where you can legally ride and where private property boundaries lie.

8. OHV Education

8 OHV Education - Page 1

a. Education materials available onsite 10

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- [x] Free literature is provided to visitors describing safe and responsible OHV recreational practices (5 points)
- [x] Bulletin boards, signs or kiosks, at the majority of staging areas, trailheads, or other areas where the public gathers provide information concerning safe and responsible OHV Recreation (5 points)

b. Applicant or Land Manager provides formal programs, educational talks, school field trips, etc. to the public to educate them on safe and responsible OHV recreational practices: 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ 50 or more per year (3 points)
- ○ 20 to 49 times per year (2 points)
- ○ 5 to 19 times per year (1 point)
- ◉ Less than 5 times per year (No points)

8. OHV Education - Page 2

c. When Facility is open, staff are available at trailheads, visitor centers and/or entrance stations to provide information on safe and responsible OHV use 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ◉ Daily (5 points)
- ○ On all weekends (4 points)
- ○ On the majority of weekends (2 points)
- ○ On major holidays (1 points)
- ○ None of the above (No points)

d. ATV Safety Institute and/or Motorcycle Safety Foundation approved training courses are provided to the public: 1

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ At least 30 times per year (5 points)
- ○ 18-29 times per year (3 points)
- ◉ 4-17 times per year (1 points)
- ○ Less than 4 times per year (No points)

Describe Land Manager's onsite education efforts relative to items a. - d.:

Our Ridgecrest Office has administrative staff at the front desk to answer questions the public might have about anything pertaining to OHV recreation. If they cannot answer the question, they will either find a staff member who can, or point them to the various brochures and informational sheets that are provided free of charge in the front area. The Jawbone Station is open 7 days a week, 365 days a year and is a major OHV staging point where the staff provides riding information stressing the importance of respecting private property, safety issues, staying on the designated trails system, and protecting cultural and wildlife resources. There are also information kiosks at all of the major entrances of routes that provide maps, safety alerts, and other pertinent information. Formal education programs include Moose Anderson Days conducted every year at Jawbone Station. Our ATV Safety training course is offered whenever there are requests for it, which is approximately four times a year.

9. Website

a. OHV outreach efforts are accomplished through the Land Manager’s website 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ No (skip to question 10)
- ◉ Yes (provide URL address and answer item b)

Provide URL address http://www.blm.gov/ga/st/en/fo/ridgecrest.html

b. The Land Manager’s website contains the following items 5

(Check all that apply) - Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 5 points. (Please select applicable values)

- ☑ Map to location
- ☐ Hours of operation
- ☑ Safety information
- ☐ Visitor facilities
- ☑ Contact information
- ☐ News releases
- ☑ Information on responsible riding
- ☐ Map of Facilities
- ☐ Fee schedule
- ☑ Seasonal restrictions
- ☐ Link to Division Website
- ☐ Law enforcement contact information

10. OHV Outreach

Check all forms of OHV outreach the Applicant utilizes: 3

Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 3 points. (Please select applicable values)

- ☐ Billboards
- ☐ CDs and/or DVDs
- ☑ Community meetings
- ☐ OHV dealers

- ☐ Fairs
- ☑ Other (specify) [Informational tables at OHV hotspots on Holiday weekends]
- ☐ Parades
- ☐ Programs at schools
- ☑ News releases
- ☐ Television
- ☐ Radio

11. Natural and Cultural Resources

11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 1

a. Is the Land Manager's OHV area a completely fenced track facility with little or no native vegetation? 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ◉ No (answer item b)
- ○ Yes (5 points, explain and then skip to item 12)

Explain 'Yes' response

11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 2

b. Resource Management Information System 5

Does the Land Manager maintain a management information system managed by qualified environmental staff that identifies and monitors the impacts of the OHV activity and contains at least the following:

- Ongoing survey/inventory of species
- Ongoing survey/inventory of archeological sites
- Biological monitoring that measures changes in populations
- Components that evaluate the effects of OHV recreation and related activity on the species;
- Recommendations for improvement in species management
- Strategies to respond to changing conditions that affect the survival or reproduction of species? (Please select one from list)

- ○ No (No points)
- ◉ Yes (5 points)

Reference Document

California Natural Diversity Database
Ridgecrest Desert Tortoise Database
BLM California Statewide Heritage GIS Database (CRM Tracker)

12. Soil Management

12. Soil Management - Page 1

a. Land Manager has developed a systematic methodology for evaluating soil conditions of its OHV Opportunities? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ No (No points)
- ◉ Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response Formal soil monitoring includes an OHV Soil Loss Monitoring Checklist with color coding for the soil condition rating. Green means the soil on the trail is satisfactory and not eroding. Yellow means some maintenance is needed, and Red indicates that major maintenance is needed to prevent soil loss.

b. Land Manager has developed methods to address soil issues? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ No (No points)
- ◉ Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response BLM maintenance crew and restoration crews build run-outs, out-slope trails, and build other water control features to prevent soil erosion.

12. Soil Management - Page 2

c. Land Manager performs soil monitoring 3

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ◉ Monthly (3 points)
- ○ After major rain events (2 points)
- ○ Annually (No points)

13. Sound Level Testing

The Applicant or Land Manager conducts, or causes to be conducted, sound level testing 2

(Check only one if applicable) (Please select one from list)

- ○ On most (50% or more) holidays and weekends (4 points)
- ◉ At least 25% but less than 50% of holidays and weekends (2 points)
- ○ Less than 25% of holidays and weekends (No points)

Describe the sound testing program

The Law Enforcement Rangers perform stationary sound checks at permitted motorcycle events, such as the Ridgecrest Grand Prix. Testing is done using standard J-1287 protocol (established by the Society of Automotive Engineers). Using a Quest Technologies brand, 1100 Precision Sound Level Meter, they test to make sure the dbAs are less than 101 for OHVs manufactured before January 1, 1998 and less than 96 for vehicles manufactured after January 1, 1998 (see Stationary Sound Test manual for OHVs and ATVs by the Motorcycle Industry Council, 2001).